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# The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

**THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL**  
(PUBLISHED EVERY  
MAIL DAY.)  
Contains the Week's News  
of Hongkong and the  
Far East.  
Price (including Postage) is  
part of the world's  
per annum.

No. 17,146.

號二月五年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1918.

午戊次歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

**THORNE'S  
OLD VAT  
No. 4.  
SCOTCH WHISKY.**  
SOLE AGENTS:  
**A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd**  
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**NOTICE.**  
ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or  
INDIAN desiring to leave the  
Colony should apply in person at the  
Central Police Station between the hours  
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.  
daily.  
Applicants will be required to produce  
Passports or identification papers. All  
persons with certain exceptions who  
remain in the Colony for more than  
7 days are required to register them-  
selves under the REGISTRATION OF  
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of  
Registration giving the particulars  
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.  
and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non compliance is a  
fine not exceeding \$50.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE CO.**  
WHICH ARE THE SHARE OF  
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, Ltd.,  
and  
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS  
ASSURANCE CO.

**TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.**  
£23,970,367.  
I—Authorized Capital £6,000,000.  
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000.  
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500.  
II—Fire Funds £1,587,047.  
III—Life & Annuity Funds £17,587,500.  
Sinking Fund Account £23,970,367.  
Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456.  
Life and Annuity Branches £1,141,593.  
Revenue Marine Department £37,239.  
Other Receipts £78,940.  
£23,970,367.

The Accumulative Funds of the various  
Branches are separately invested and, by  
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet  
the claims under the respective Depart-  
ments of the Company's Business.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**  
Agents.

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,  
LIMITED.**

**TIME TABLE**  
WEEK DAYS  
7.0 a.m. to 8.0 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.0 a.m. to 10.0 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.0 a.m. to 11.0 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.0 a.m. to 12.0 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.0 p.m. to 1.0 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.0 p.m. to 2.0 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
2.0 p.m. to 3.0 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
3.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
4.0 p.m. to 5.0 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.0 p.m. to 6.0 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
6.0 p.m. to 7.0 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
7.0 p.m. to 8.0 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.0 p.m. to 9.0 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
9.0 p.m. to 10.0 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.0 p.m. to 11.0 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.0 p.m. to 12.0 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS  
8.0 p.m. and 9.0 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.0 p.m.  
p.m. every half hour.  
11.0 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of  
an hour.

**SUNDAYS**  
Extra Car at 12 midnight.  
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,  
Des Voeux Road Central.  
Season and punch tickets available for  
all cars not already full running at the  
time stated in the Company's time tables,  
but not for special cars, can be obtained  
on application at the Company's Office.  
No Season ticket will be issued until  
payment therefor has been made in Bank  
Notes or by Cheque or Composture order  
payable to Bank Note.  
**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**  
General Managers.

**TANG YUE DENTIST,** successor of  
the late HEN TING.  
14, DAVIDSON STREET.  
FEE VERY MODERATE.  
Qualification free.

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.  
KOWLOON BAY.  
Steam and Motor Vessels.  
Steel Building Work of every Description.  
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STEAMERS.**

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**HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.**  
Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.  
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.  
**HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.**  
Sailings:—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and  
2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.).  
From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).

Further information may be obtained at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Hotel Mansions,  
or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

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SUMMER PERFUME**

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Established 1883  
MANUFACTURERS OF

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STRAND 1" to 15"	CABLE Laid 5" to 15"	4 STRAND 3" to 10"
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Price, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to  
**Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.**

Hongkong, April 11, 1918.

**THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.**  
(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON  
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have  
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft  
of 500 tons long.  
Town Office, 4, CORNHILL ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 424.  
Shipyard, Sheung Shui To, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.  
Business carried on by application.  
WONG PING WA, Manager.  
Hongkong, April 1, 1918.

**BUSINESS NOTICES.**

**TAIKOO DOCKYARD.**  
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—  
—OF HONGKONG LTD.—  
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**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.**

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CHANDLER  
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GRILL ROOM**

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MANAGER**

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"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

**THE WAR.**

**TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.**

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

**OFFICIAL REPORTS.**

**ENEMY POSTS RUSHED.**

London, May 1,  
12.20 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig  
reports:—

We repulsed an attack on a post  
in the neighbourhood of St. Julien.

We rushed enemy posts in the  
Menen sector, taking a number of  
prisoners.

The French improved their posi-  
tions in the neighbourhood of L'Orre.

**AVIATORS BOMB ENEMY TROOPS.**

London, April 30.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig,  
reporting on aviation, says:—

Our airmen dropped 275 bombs on  
enemy troops eastward of L'Orre and  
machine-gunned them.

We brought down eight enemy  
machines.

Two of ours are missing.

**THE FRENCH FRONT.**

**THE FOE EJECTED.**

London, April 20,  
2.20 a.m.

A French communiqué states:—

There was violent bombardment in  
the region of Hangard.

A German attack in the sector of  
Noyon resulted in heavy fighting.

We ejected the enemy from ad-  
vanced elements, where in the fiercest  
rush we gained a footing and re-  
established our line.

**PRESS CORRESPONDENTS'  
REPORTS.**

**30 BATTALIONS AND NUMEROUS  
DIVISIONS EMPLOYED.**

**BIGGEST GERMAN EFFORT IN  
FLANDERS.**

London, April 30,  
4.20 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British  
Headquarters, telegraphing to-day,  
says:—

Yesterday's attack was the biggest  
effort the Germans have yet made  
during the Flanders offensive. The  
Germans are employing about thirty  
fresh battalions from close reserve;  
in addition to a large number of  
Divisions in positions at the begin-  
ning of the battle. At one point the  
French were forced to yield a little  
ground, but supports promptly ar-  
rived and drove back the Germans.

A satisfactory feature of the  
struggle is that the Allies employed  
relatively small forces to defeat the  
enemy.

**HOMERIC CHARACTER OF THE  
FIGHTING.**

**ENEMY ROUTED.**

London, April 30,  
11 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British  
Headquarters, telegraphing this even-  
ing, says:—

To-day all is quiet on the Flanders  
battle-field. The French counter-  
attack last evening was brilliantly  
successful not only in recovering  
ground on the southern slope of  
Schepenberg, but in advancing their  
line to a depth of 1,500 yards astride  
the Danouze road. L'Orre changed  
hands several times, but finally the  
Germans were well beyond the  
eastern fringe of it.

Desperate struggles occurred in the  
ruins of the village between small  
parties, including much bayonet  
fighting. A fine bayonet charge was  
made by one of our brigades just

as the enemy was wavering in the  
face of furious fusillades, and a brief  
rout ensued. The French and  
British took a large number of pri-  
soners during the day, but they were  
fewer than the magnitude of the  
struggle would lead one to expect,  
owing to the desperate hand-to-hand  
character of the fighting.

Prisoners show considerable dejection  
at the failure of General von  
Armin's heavy thrust, and admit that  
the task ahead of the German Army  
threatens to bleed the Fatherland of its  
manhood.

**TWO MILLION GERMANS  
ENGAGED.**

**MONTHS OF INTENSIVE FIGHT-  
ING TO BE RECKONED.**

London, April 30,  
11.50 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French  
Headquarters, telegraphing to-day,  
says:—

Yesterday the British Tanks assisted  
the French infantry in clearing  
the German machine-gun nests from  
Hangard Wood. The enemy so far  
has engaged 140 Divisions, or nearly  
two million men. She has, besides,  
in France fresh Divisions, which can  
still be brought into the fight, also  
reserves in depots in France. Ger-  
many, therefore, it must be assumed,  
can reconstitute her exhausted Divi-  
sions rapidly. What she cannot do  
is to refill the depleted units with  
officers and men of the same quality  
and degree of training. Months of  
intensive battle must be reckoned  
with before the enemy can be re-  
duced to a pitch of exhaustion.

**PERILOUS WEEKS AHEAD.**

We have several perilous weeks  
before us, but we have every reason  
to await the issue calmly. The  
battle, as it progresses, presents  
analogies to that of Verdun, which  
are of the best augury for the future.

Germany's present objectives are  
Picardy and Flanders. If attained,  
they will probably serve as a depar-  
ture line for a final great effort. As  
their striking power was exhausted  
on the Meuse in 1916, so will it be  
in 1918 on the Somme, the Aisne and  
the Lys.

**BELGIAN BOYS AND MEN BEHIND  
ENEMY LINES.**

**COMPELLED TO WORK UNDER  
THE WHIP.**

London, April 30.

Reuter learns that 25,000 Belgian  
men and boys are compelled to work  
militarily behind the German lines  
in the region of Valenciennes and  
Maubeuge alone, under the whip  
of German sentries.

The mortality in deportees camps  
is terrible.

Numbers are sent back as unfit  
and replaced by fresh recruits.

**BRITISH NAVY'S RECKLESS  
COURAGE.**

**ALLIED NAVAL COUNCIL'S  
TRIBUTE.**

London, May 1.

The Inter-Allied Naval Council has  
expressed to the British Navy their  
admiration of the coolness and reck-  
less courage displayed in the attack  
on Ostend and Zeebrugge and the  
rapidity with which the objectives  
were achieved, despite the enormous  
difficulties and the desperate resistance  
of the enemy.

The First Lord acknowledges the  
Navy's pride in receiving so gratifying  
a testimony from the Naval  
representatives of the Allies.

(Continued on Page 2.)



## INTIMATIONS

J. A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its re-registration) will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 4th May, 1918, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts, to the 31st December, 1917. The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 9th day of April, 1918, the 5th day of May, 1918, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered. JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, Hongkong, April 24, 1918. 306

## THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Hongkong Ice Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Pedder Street, Victoria, HONGKONG, MONDAY, the 6th day of May, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon when the subjoined resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 16th day of April, 1918, will be submitted for Confirmation as special resolutions.

- (1) That it is expedient to effect an amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, and that with a view thereto this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.
- (2) That the conditional Agreement submitted to the meeting for the amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, upon the terms (inter alia) of the acquisition by that Company of the complete undertaking, business, goodwill and property of this Company in return for the issue to this Company of 35,000 Shares of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, of the nominal value of \$7.50 each credited as fully paid up (being eight shares of \$7.50 cents each of that Company for each share of \$7.50 of this Company) and of the issue by the Dairy Farm Company Limited to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, the General Managers of this Company (upon their entering into restrictive covenants which have been agreed upon and by way of bonus as compensation for their loss of office as General Managers of this Company) of 2,001 shares of the Dairy Farm Company Limited of the nominal value of \$7.50 each credited as fully paid up be and the same is hereby approved and that the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised pursuant to Section 156 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 to adopt the said Agreement and carry the same into effect with or without any modification either before or after the execution thereof as the said Liquidators may think expedient.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 10th May, 1918, both days inclusive. Dated the 16th day of April, 1918. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. 333

## THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings on SATURDAY, the 11th May, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1918, and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12 o'clock noon April 27th to 12 o'clock noon May 11th. By Order of the Board of Directors. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents. Hongkong, April 26, 1918. 362

## CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersigned on FRIDAY, the 17th May, 1918, at Noon. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd May to the 17th May, both days inclusive. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Agents. Hongkong, April 29, 1918. 367

## THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to WALTER DOUGLAS GRAHAM of Hongkong (deceased) Duplicate Certificate of Sixty Shares in the Company or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the Original Certificate No. 1209 for shares numbered 18779/28884 and dated 1st January, 1909, has been LOST or DESTROYED. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claims or representations in respect of such Original Certificate are made to the Directors, the said Certificate will be deemed to have been LOST or DESTROYED and a duplicate Certificate will be issued in lieu thereof.

M. MANUK, Secretary. Dated 1st May 1918. 389

## INTIMATIONS

## WANTED.

TWO MARINE ENGINEERS with Shop experience to act as Workshop Foremen, also a Foreman Marine Boiler-Maker and a Foreman Ship Carpenter to take up duties in Shanghai. Address all communications to N. V. Z. C/o 'CHINA MAIL' Office, Hongkong, April 10, 1918. 319

## WANTED.

EUROPEAN LADY, resident or daily, to look after 2 children of and 8 years. Apply—Mrs. GALE, 108 The Peak, Hongkong Mar. 28, 1918. 323

## UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of ACTING LECTURER in PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS. A course of 100 lectures is required to be delivered during the academic year 1918-1919 between the hours of 4-5 p.m. on any day except Saturday. Applications should reach the Registrar not later than May 5th. Hongkong, April 30, 1918. 370

## NOTICE.

JOHN BELL IRVING, Junior, DALLAS GERALD MERCER, BERNARD THOMAS SHAW FORREST and ALFRED BROOKS SMITH have this day been admitted Members of and authorised to Sign the name of our Company. We have authorised WILLIAM SHERLOCK DUFFIE and CHARLES WILLIAMSON BIRWICK to Sign for the Company "per procurationem."

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, May 1, 1918. 373

## DIOCESAN SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE.

THE REV. W. T. FEATHERSTONE, M. A., has been appointed Headmaster from this date, vice Mr. Percy, resigned. H. CROPLEY MOYLE, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 1st May, 1918. 381

## ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

## CLOSING CRUISE SEASON 1917/1918.

## NOTICE.

THE CLOSING DAY of the YACHTING SEASON and PRIZE PRESENTATION will take place at the Club House, North Point, on SATURDAY, 4th May. The attendance of Members and Friends is requested from 2.30 p.m. onwards. D. K. BLAIR, Sailing Secretary. Hongkong, May 1, 1918. 373

## ASAHI BEER



Sole Agents: MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Telephone 220 & 135

## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

## "EMBASSY" TOBACCO



A High-Class Mixture

Packed in 1 lb. Air-Tight Tins.

If you haven't had just THE tobacco for YOUR PIPE try

## "EMBASSY"

Stocked by all Tobacconists.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

## LORD MILNER ON WAR AIMS.

## DEMOCRACY AT AKE.

Lord Milner addressed a largely attended meeting at Plymouth recently on the war aims of the Allies. A summary of the speech was telegraphed by Reuters at the time, but many readers will no doubt be interested to read the following verbatim extracts from a very notable speech. He dealt in particular with the progress made recently in making plans for the full use of the resources of the Allies and with the importance of maintaining the national unity at home.

Lord Milner said:— "There is surely no need now, of any elaborate explanation of why we are fighting for the free existence of the free nations of Western Europe. The situation has been radically altered by the collapse of Russia and by the consequent hardening in the attitude of Germany. The Military party in Germany is once more firmly in the saddle. The more pacific spirit which became apparent in the course of the past year, and which found significant, if somewhat timorous, expression in the attitude of the majority of the Reichstag, is for the time being effectively suppressed. I have no doubt that a deep longing for peace no other than a peace of conquest still exists in the hearts of many of the German people, as it certainly animates a great majority of the people who make up the composite Empire of Austria-Hungary. It is perfectly certain that the Allies of Germany, and even a large section of the German people, loathe the prospect of further limitless bloodshed for purposes of pure aggression. But whatever the strength and extent of that feeling, it is at the moment absolutely powerless. The Military party is more than ever supreme in Germany, and Germany dictates the terms to be followed by her allies. And one thing only—more conquests. Freed from anxiety in the East, where they are now in a position to annex as much territory as they please, they are turning their eyes to the West, and proclaiming quite loudly their intention to make an end of the business, and to deliver knock-out blows to Italy, France, and Great Britain. The existence of those free countries is all that stands in the way of their dominating Europe and the larger part of Asia, and setting up a great military despotism, which would dictate to the whole world.

## THE KATZ'S CHALLENGE.

"It is not now a question of destroying Prussian militarism. The question is whether we, and make an end of all that freedom-loving peoples of the world have been striving for centuries and are still striving to attain. The issue is perfectly simple, and if any good peace-loving people in this country—and I believe we are heart and soul peace-lovers—have at any time in these last three years and a half felt a doubt as to what we were fighting for, surely no such doubt can survive to-day. I know it has been suggested that, if we could only make it clear to the German people that we had no desire to destroy her, Germany or to dictate to her, that they would be more likely to make peace. But the plain fact is that Germany would be greatly strengthened, and we should

be brought appreciably nearer to a termination of the terrible conflict which is devastating the world and threatens to engulf civilization. Well, I contend that we have made it clear. The latest speeches of President Wilson and of our own Prime Minister leave no doubt whatever that neither American nor this country—and I believe this is true of all the Allies—is fighting in order to diminish the German people or to interfere with their clear right to decide for themselves under what constitution they choose to live. We are not fighting to deprive the German people of their independence or of their fair share in the trade and intercourse of the world. Always provided that the same independence, the same self-determination, the same rights to a "place in the sun" are effectively ensured to other nations, especially the smaller nations—like Belgium and Serbia—(cheers)—who have in the past been the victims of German ambition. If that were all that Germany desired, it would be all that Germany desired. But the end of this long agony of mankind might not be far distant. And maybe this is all that the bulk of the German people do desire, and maybe a time will come when, through pressure from below, this moderate temper will be reflected in the actions of the German Government. But it is certainly not so reflected to-day. The German Government, we are told, wants peace, but it must be a "German peace." We desire to live in friendship with neighbouring nations," says the German Emperor, "but the victory of the German arms must first be recognised." To that challenge there can be only one answer—(Cheers). It is the answer we gave to Napoleon when he was much nearer being master of the whole world than the German Emperor now is, or ever will be—(Cheers).

After expressing his conviction that the spirit and endurance of the nation and the Empire would prove equal to the greater efforts and far greater hardships immediately ahead, and comparing the lot of Great Britain with that of her more hardily allies in a contest of freedom and justice, Lord Milner said:— "But it is not enough to have these great resources unless we use them to the full. And to that end two things above all are necessary. One is the most perfect co-ordination of the efforts of the Allied nations, the other is the maintenance, in each of them, of unity of spirit and purpose among men, and

women of all classes and parties, the suppression of domestic discord, the concentration of all our thoughts and energies upon the one supreme object of national salvation."

## THE RUSSIAN WARNING.

"The future of the world is at stake. Democracy is on its great, perhaps its final, trial. If we emerge from it victoriously the future of our free system of government is ensured, at least in all countries which now possess it, and it will spread from them over the rest of the world. In that case nothing can prevent in this country the attainment in a lawful and constitutional way—and that is the only way of attaining them—any changes in our social and industrial conditions which the great body of the nation desire. But first of all, we have got to win through, not to turn aside as the Russians have unhappily done, in the middle of a great war, to think of other things and so to find, as they certainly will find, that they have placed themselves under a new servitude, which will be much more difficult to shake off than the old despotism. Had they thought of the safety of their country first, that fearful disaster would not have befallen them. As it is, we have the ironic spectacle that none of their allies has done more to strengthen and maybe to save, the German military caste than a body of them to whom not only militarism, but every form of government hitherto known in the world is anathema. That failure has placed a heavier burden on the backs of all the other countries, who still stand firmly together for the great common cause. It is a clear call to each of them to preserve national unity within its own borders. That is the first essential. If that is assured, the hearty co-operation of the free peoples of the world will assuredly bring us an enduring peace—(Cheers)."

German newspapers report that is many German towns women and girls are stopped in lonely streets and robbed of their boots.

## The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood—and plenty of it—in his body. WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

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Science affirms its superiority. Experience confirms. Gives strength and maintains it. Generates heat and conserves it. Builds Bone, Brains, Brawn, Refreshing and delicious. Easily digested and quickly absorbed. Ready in an instant by the simple addition of hot or cold water. IMPORTANT NOTICE. ORDINARY MILK is not always pure; HORLICK'S is guaranteed uniformly so. ORDINARY MILK is made under unhygienic conditions; HORLICK'S is made under the most hygienic conditions. ORDINARY MILK often disagrees; HORLICK'S never does. ORDINARY MILK deteriorates quickly; HORLICK'S keeps indefinitely. ORDINARY MILK is seldom available when we need it; HORLICK'S is always at hand. HORLICK'S may be used in Puddings, Bread, Cakes, Custards, etc., in place of ordinary milk. Sold by Chemists and Grocers.

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Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	3'	3'
TAI KOK SHIP	100'	10'	10'	3'	3'
Queen's Wharf	100'	10'	10'	3'	3'
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**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

THE Undersigned have received instructions from H. M. VICTUALLING, STORE OFFICER to sell by Public Auction on

**SATURDAY,**  
the 4th May, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

BISCUITS, SPLIT PEAS, FLOURS, RAISINS, HARIOT BEANS, &c.

Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, May 1, 1918. 378

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

THE Undersigned have received instructions from P. K. DEALY, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, on

**MONDAY,**  
the 6th May, 1918, commencing at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF  
**VALUABLE BOOKS,**  
including: Books on Shakespeare, "Transactions of the New Shakespeare Society," Tinsell's Illustrated "Life of Christ," the Works of Swinburne, Tennyson, "Pater, Dowden, William Morris, Edwin Arnold, Dickens, Meredith, &c., &c., many French Authors including works by Hugo, Georges Sand, Lamartine, Maupassant, Zola, Paulhan, Lemaitre, Theuriot, Bazin, Regnier, Francis James, &c., &c., &c.

Works on General Constitutional and Legal History, Books on Mathematics, Science, a miscellaneous collection of Latin and Greek Classics, several well-known Dictionaries (French, Italian, Portuguese, Greek), Books by authoritative writers on Russia, Egypt and Palestine.

And  
One LARGE BOOK CASE.  
Catalogues will be issued.  
On view from Saturday, 4th May.  
Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, April 22, 1918. 347

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT), on

**WEDNESDAY,**  
the 8th May, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

**TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAK TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.,**  
AND AN ASSORTMENT OF  
**USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,**  
As follows:—  
Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas, new Card Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c., Redroom Furniture, comprising Double Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Sandry Electro-Plated Ware.  
Electric Heating Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Furniture, including large Blackwood Screen Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c., &c., Engravings, Pictures, Eikonson and Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Poles and Net, Iron Safes, Servants' Carpets, &c., &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, May 1, 1918. 375

**AUCTIONS.**

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT), on

**WEDNESDAY,**  
the 8th May, 1918, at 1.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

One 10-Bore SPORTING-GUN  
And  
One WINCHESTER RIFLE.  
Terms:—As usual.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, May 1, 1918. 377

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT), on

**WEDNESDAY,**  
the 8th May, 1918, at 1.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

One LIFE SAVING WAISTCOAT (New)  
One SET OF GOLF CLUBS.  
Terms:—As usual.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, May 1, 1918. 378

**FOR SALE.**

ONLY 8200—PEARL THREAD NECKLACE and 25—PEARL EARRINGS, REAL RUSSIAN PEARLS. Apply from 12-3 and 4-7 p.m. to Lieut. of Russian Navy SNAZSKI, Room 66, King Edward Hotel. [374]

**FOR SALE.**

"GALESEND" 109 THE PEAK, 8 Rooms. Apply C. H. GALE, P. W. D., Hongkong, Mar. 28, 1918. 377

**FOR SALE.**

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

**MOTOR YACHT**  
Built 1916, had very little usage.  
Hull ... .. 12' 6" x 10' 6"  
Length, water-line 9' 6" over all 15' 6"  
Beam ... .. 3' 6"  
Draft ... .. 1' 6"  
Motor "Scotch", Heavy duty 14 H.P.  
Complete with Lavatory, Refrigerator, Suit of Sails, and all Accessories.  
Price and full particulars may be had from the Undersigned.  
Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1918. 37

**TO LET.**

**NO. 10 MIDDLE ROAD, Kowloon,**  
up-to-date European Two-Storey House overlooking Harbour, 6 Large and Airy Rooms.  
No. 1 CARNARVON ROAD, Kowloon, well-built Two-Storey European House, good Locality.  
Apply to—  
**YU KAM HING,**  
C/o Messrs. JORDON, STOKES & MAXWELL.  
Hongkong, April 30, 1918. 368

**TO LET.**

**FURNISHED HOUSE No. 41 The Peak,** for the Summer months.  
Apply—  
**C. McI. MESSER,**  
Police Officer.  
Hongkong, April 19, 1918. 344

**TO LET.**

**RESIDENTIAL FLAT in Prince's Building.**  
Apply to—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,**  
Hongkong, April 6, 1918. 309

**TO LET.**

**OFFICES in York Building.**  
**HOUSES on Shamoan, Canton.**  
Apply to—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,**  
Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2063

**TO LET.**

**A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.**  
Four rooms, house in Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,**  
Alexander Buildings,  
Hongkong, August 28, 1917. 376

## WORKHOUSE WAIF OR MARQUIS?

### GARDENER'S CLAIM TO THE WATERFORD ESTATES.

#### STORY OF A CHRISTENING IN A CONVENT.

A romantic claim to the Marquisate of Waterford was heard by Mr. Justice Coleridge in the High Court recently. Plaintiff was George Beresford, or as he was sometimes known, George Tooth—who said he was the lawful son of the fifth Marquis of Waterford by the latter's first wife, Florence Grosvenor Vivian, the divorced wife of the Hon. Capt. Vivian.

Petitioner is a working gardener and had not taken action sooner, his counsel said, owing to lack of money. The present marquis is an infant, and the marionettes who represent him plead that petitioner is the son of Georgina Tooth, sister of Sarah Tooth, who was a cook employed by Lady Waterford, and who was taken out of Holborn workhouse and maintained by her.

Others who deny the claim, in addition to the Marchioness of Waterford, are the Attorney-General, the Hon. Claude Anson, and the Earl of Darnley, and Lord Decies, as trustees of the Waterford estates.

Mr. Alexander Cairns, who appeared for petitioner, said that on August 5th, 1872, John Henry de la Poir Marquis of Waterford, married Miss Vivian at the Registry Office at St. George's, Hanover-square, that they lived at Upper Brook-street and Chesham-place, London, and that the issue was the petitioner, born at Chesham-place on March 26th, 1873.

It appeared, continued Mr. Cairns, that while Mrs. Vivian was at a Franciscan Convent in Portobello-road in 1872, contemplating a change of religion, a child was brought in, known as Tooth. There was a certificate that in January, 1872, a boy was born in Holborn Union to Georgina Tooth, the father being unknown, but it was difficult to see how petitioner was this child. Petitioner could not say what became of this child, which disappeared, and as he said, had not been resurrected in him. Petitioner, at any rate traced his history from 1873, 14 months after the story of the waif, George Tooth.

**EVIDENCE OF THE GRAVE.**  
Alluding to the fact set up by the respondents that Mrs. Vivian had a stillborn child in March, 1873, Mr. Cairns said it was true that there was on the tombstone at Curraghmore an effigy depicting her in a recumbent attitude with a child in her arms, but his claim was based on many facts, including paternal acts of the marquis. As to the burial of Mrs. Vivian and her child, the evidence of a Mr. Bell was available that he was at Curraghmore on the day of the funeral and that he saw only one coffin. The case for petitioner was that the child of the marriage with Mrs. Vivian was put out to nurse.

Mr. Cairns added that letters had passed between the petitioner and the marquis. In one the petitioner put forward the claim and suggested that the matter could be settled amicably, and the reply was that much of the claim could be easily disproved. The petitioner wrote again giving details of the claim, and said "he was willing to sign a document and never trouble again" if he could be provided for.

Mr. Cairns read many letters that passed between the solicitors, the claims of petitioner being described as "outrageous and ungrateful."

## BANK

### THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

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#### BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo and Yokohama.  
FORMOSA—Ako, Gikan, Kagi, Katsube, Keelung, Makung, Pings, Sien, Chiku, Taichu, Taiwan, Taku, Tamsui.  
CHINA—Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Kienlung, Shanghai, Swatow.  
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Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South Western Bank, Paris Bank. The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo-China, India, Philippines, Siam, Java, Australia, America and elsewhere.  
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**N. YANAGITA,**  
Manager.  
**HONGKONG BRANCH:**  
8, Des Vaux Road,  
Hongkong, May 1, 1918. 380

was also pointed out that the claim was also barred by the lapse of time. Finally, it was said, "Lord Waterford knows Mr. Tooth to be an impudent pretender, and he had not disguised that his claim could be settled by a moderate sum of money."

**BABY AT THE CONVENT.**  
It was true, continued Mr. Cairns, that petitioner wrote letters that showed that he had lost his temper. After the death of the fifth marquis, he approached Lord William Beresford, who, however, died. Petitioner later visited Curraghmore, and secured certain particulars about the funeral there.

The first witness for the petitioner was Mrs. Cecilia Cottingham, who said that she was educated at a Franciscan convent at Portobello-road, and that she remembered a boy being brought there. He was known as George Tooth, and was dressed for christening.

The evidence of Sister Philomena was read. It was to the effect that Mrs. Vivian stayed at the convent. She saw the baby brought there. The clothing was good, and there was nothing to suggest workhouse origin. In cross-examination, Sister Philomena said that this was the first baby they had seen at the convent, and it was christened quickly.

Miss Ada Jones, the daughter of Mrs. Sarah Jones, of Notting-hill said that her mother was a dress-maker employed at the convent, and she recollected on going there one day that there was a baby in the house very nicely dressed in a christening robe. It only remained a few days, being taken away by "a little old lady in a cab." The baby was known as George Tooth. At the time witness was five years of age.

Mrs. Maria Brownhill told how she remembered the baby Tooth at Chesham. He once took the money for his allowance off the mantelpiece and gave it to an organ-grinder. (Laughter.)  
The hearing was adjourned.

## GERMAN SPY CENTRE IN FRANCE.

### CONSPIRACY TO MAKE DISORDERS DISCOVERED.

Some of the means employed by Germany to propagate pacifist ideas in France were revealed by M. Renaudel at the recent meeting of the National Socialist Council. Revelations are now made of a highly organized German propaganda scheme at St. Etienne, one of the great factory centres of France.

A number of arrests have been made, including a German and his wife who, however extraordinary the fact may appear, were actually running a little café frequented by soldiers, and who were evidently the principal agents of the enemy. A draughtsman at the local arms factory has also been arrested.

ASTONISHING documents have been discovered, disclosing Germany's plans to foment strikes and riots while fostering a general pacifist movement among the working-classes of the town.

The German's wife, it seems, served in the bar room, and the couple had tousled whose business was to bring soldiers to the place. Rooms were let in the same house to military men on leave. The French draughtsman arrested lodged there.

The supposed accomplices include a Spaniard and a Swiss. One of them held a particularly liberal safe-conduct, authorising him to go about freely as a hawker in the entire army zone.

Numerous code messages were found on the German café premises. Those already deciphered are apparently of great importance, and shed light on certain past events of a regrettable nature. The authorities are also in possession of evidence showing that German agents were endeavouring to organize insurrections at a certain date in different regions of France.



## Do You Envy Others Their Health?

Thin, impure blood is a standing invitation to sickness. It is an open door that indigestion, malaria, neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism, and various troubles find easy entry and prostrate the defenceless body.  
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will build up and purify the blood, until it becomes a health-bearing stream. No part of the body can escape their beneficial influence. Their effect is general and soon the appetite picks up, the digestion becomes good, the eyes brighten, the liver becomes active, and the skin takes on a healthy tint.  
Send today for our free booklet, "Building Up the Blood."  
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all chemists, or will be sent post-paid. See bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8, by Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, 205 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Great suffering among the population of the German districts of Moravia is reported by the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung. The birth rate has diminished by one half in the past three years, while infant mortality in many places has risen to 90 percent.

## AMERICAN CABLES.

### GREAT SHIPBUILDING ACTIVITY.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.  
The intensive shipbuilding activities on the Pacific coast have been still further stimulated by the Government awarding a contract for 23 large steel freighters to a yard on this coast. The ship will be of more than 9,000 tons displacement, the total tonnage of the 23 aggregating 200,000.

The Government has also contracted with an Oregon firm for the building of several large wooden steamers. The recent speed records in construction, as evidenced by the almost daily launchings, are said to have brought contracts to the Western States in competition with the yards on the Gulf and Atlantic coasts.

Shipbuilders here assert that the shipbuilding capacity of the Pacific coast is almost unlimited and they welcome the report that the United States Shipping Board contemplates building 10,000,000 tons this year and still more in 1920.

Nineteen yards with 66 ways are already building steel ships on the Pacific coast, which compares with 35 yards and 258 ways on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, not to mention the many wood and the few concrete ship plants.

The labour problem is believed to be solved as the Government's Labour Department already has an enrolment of 270,000 workmen in reserve in case they should be needed, whereas the goal aimed at was only 230,000.

Labour strikes have been unknown for a long time and all branches of the workers vie with each other in loyalty, indulging in contests like those in Liberty Bond buying, etc., and establishing keen records. The loyalty of the ship workers is also stirring others to personal sacrifices to aid the Allies and win the war.

## DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF SHIPBUILDING

WASHINGTON, April 22.  
Charles M. Schwab, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, has been appointed director general of United States ship construction. Upon arriving to assume his duties here he said that "the work already done has been wonderful."

Schwab's taking hold of the ship construction programme is accepted as proof of America's supreme will to defeat the ruthless submarine campaign.

## SCHWAB TO PACIFIC COAST.

WASHINGTON, April 25.  
The ships launched from Government-operated yards in the past week totalled \$2,300 tons, including six steel and two large wooden vessels. All the steel ships except one were of more than 8,000 tons each.

Charles M. Schwab, who now heads the United States ship building activities, has announced his intention of visiting the Pacific coast yards, especially the yard, where the world's speed record was made by the launching of a big steel steamer in 55 days after the keel was laid.

The rapidly increasing rate of ship production is regarded as being in timely harmony with the remarkable feat of the British Navy in attacking and blocking the German submarine bases on the Belgian coast.

The campaign against the U-boats, it is declared, is attaining a high degree of effectiveness with Admiral Sims and his American fleet taking a prominent part.

## U.S. GOVERNMENT WAR INSURANCE PROVES GREAT SUCCESS.

WASHINGTON, April 25.  
More than 16 billion dollars in Government insurance has been issued in the past six months to soldiers, sailors, and marines. Four hundred million dollars in insurance was issued in the past week alone. The Government paid \$50,403,473 to families of men in the military service.

## U.S. SAILORS EAGER TO FIGHT.

NEW HAVEN, April 22.  
Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, speaking here said that the men of the Navy are praying daily that the German fleet come out and fight. He said, "Thirty-five thousand United States Navy men are trying for places on our destroyers overseas." He stated that they are being sent out as fast as destroyers are being built.

## THE AMERICAN ANTI-SUBMARINE INVENTION.

NEW YORK, April 25.  
Charles E. Mitchell, President of the National City Company, when seen at the offices of the New York Edison Company said:  
"I have been informed from a reliable source that a new American invention has been tried against the U-boats and more than a dozen have been captured."

## CURTAILING THE OUTPUT OF AUTOMOBILES.

NEW YORK, April 25.  
The Automobile Manufacturers of the country who are gathered here in convention are considering a proposition to curtail the production of passenger cars by 75 per cent after June 30 as to permit of the use of the labour and factories for war industries.

Great suffering among the population of the German districts of Moravia is reported by the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung. The birth rate has diminished by one half in the past three years, while infant mortality in many places has risen to 90 percent.

## INTIMATIONS

# Feed the Tired Brain and Jangled Nerves with Sanaphos

## The Ideal Reconstructive Nerve Food. All and Always British.

**SANAPHOS** is completely soluble, easily mixed, particularly palatable.  
**SANAPHOS** is based on milk reinforced by scientific combination with life-giving Phosphorus.  
**SANAPHOS** is easily digestible, and in this respect differs from all the other Nerve Foods which are mere Cascin preparations.

**SANAPHOS** has now been perfected, and made attractive and immediately effective. It is obtainable, together with Samples and all information, from the following Wholesale Agents: Fletcher & Co., Hong Kong; The Queen's Dispensary, Hong Kong.  
Wholesale Distributors for India and Far East: Dakin Brothers, Ltd., Middlesex Street, London, England.

**MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.**  
(Mitsubishi Trading Co.)  
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS and EXPORTS.  
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**TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SATO, KANADA, SHINNEW, KAMITAMADA, BIRAI, and OTUBARI COAL MINES.**  
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For Particulars, apply to—  
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JUNKET.  
A most delicious wholesome Food easily prepared.  
We supply Renset Tablets.  
DEVONSHIRE CREAM.  
Can now be had at our Depot.  
KING EDWARD HOTEL.  
Central Location.  
All Electric Trains Pass Entrance.  
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.  
European, Bath and Laundry Facilities.  
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.  
Best of Food and Service.  
Telephone 375.  
Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA".  
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

**METEOR GARAGE**  
Sole distributors of  
**MAXWELL CARS.**  
Automobiles for Hire and for Sale at reasonable Price.  
Phone 2500.  
65 Des Vaux Road Central. [339]

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HONGKONG BRANCH  
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**THE NEW FRIEND REMEDY THERAPION NO. 1 THERAPION NO. 2 THERAPION NO. 3**  
The only OPTICAL HOUSE in Far East.  
Awarded an Efficiency Diploma at Panama-Pacific International Exposition.  
SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION.  
All sorts of Frames, Lenses, and Protection glasses.  
THE NEW FRIEND REMEDY THERAPION NO. 1 THERAPION NO. 2 THERAPION NO. 3  
Great suffering among the population of the German districts of Moravia is reported by the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung. The birth rate has diminished by one half in the past three years, while infant mortality in many places has risen to 90 percent.



# WATSON'S FORMAZONE

A Refreshing, Invigorating and Palatable Drink.  
Particularly suited for Tennis, Shooting and  
Bathing Parties.

Pints \$1.20 Per Dozen.  
Splits 70 Cts. "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,  
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.  
TEL. 436.

## To-day's Advertisements

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTEENTH YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 5, George Street, on FRIDAY, the 17th May, 1918, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1917, and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee, and to elect a Committee of Shareholders to audit the accounts. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th May to the 17th May, 1918, both days inclusive.

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.  
W. G. DABRY,  
General Manager.

Hongkong, May 2, 1918.

### LOST.

IN KOWLOON, A LIVER and WHITE POINTER DOG, answers to the name of "MAX". Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning same to Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, No. 1 Ormsby Villas, Granville Road, Kowloon.

Hongkong, May 2, 1918.

### TO LET.

NO. 110 THE PEAK, "No. 1 Hillside." Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, May 2, 1918.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undernamed have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE DONOR), on

**SATURDAY,**  
the 4th May, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street—  
5,800 EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES  
NON PLUS ULTRA  
CROWN PRINCE.  
To be sold in small lots.  
Terms—cash.  
B. J. HES & BOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, May 2, 1918.

## A. TACK & CO.

KODAKS and FILMS,  
PLATES and PAPER,  
DEVELOPING,  
PRINTING,  
ENLARGING,  
UNDERTAKEN.  
26, Des Vaux Road Central.

### THE CALENDAR.

#### GENERAL MEMORANDA.

**SATURDAY, May 4—**  
Noon—Annual General Meeting of A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.  
**MONDAY, May 6—**  
Noon—Extraordinary General Meeting of Hongkong Ice Company.  
**SATURDAY, May 11—**  
Noon—Hongkong Electric Co. meeting.  
**TUESDAY, May 14—**  
3 p.m.—Sale by auction of "Tusculum" Baker Road by Mr. Geo. P. Lamont.  
**FRIDAY, May 17—**  
Noon—Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., annual meeting.

### VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT

"China Mail" Office.

policy is necessary, with due regard to probable military needs. There is no doubt that the lands of the Empire can produce sufficient foodstuffs for the Empire's population and so, in time, either of war or of peace, render its citizens independent of outside countries, but one of the most urgent and important duties which the Legislature of the Empire will have to take up as soon as it is possible to do so, is how to become independent of foreign countries in regard to raw materials. The people of the British Isles and Colonies have allowed themselves to become dependent upon Germany and Austria for supplies of necessities. The policy of the past by which we allowed foreign Governments to strangle the most important British industries by an iniquitous system of bounties will in time surely be rectified. We are wiser Imperially to-day than when the war broke out. Before the war we had become careless and indifferent with regard to many of the things that mattered. The war will show the German how the United Kingdom and Dominions can unite in efforts to make the Empire self-contained and self-supporting. Mr. HUGHES, the Prime Minister of Australia, in outlining a scheme for the organization of the industry of Australia recently declared that "the British Empire's wealth is uncountable and its resources are illimitable. Organized, it can control the world; unorganized, it must fall a victim to a more efficient nation. A deep and lasting obligation rests on all the Dominions to play well their part in the great plan of national organisation, without which we shall be undone."

### DEATHS.

HOLT.—On April 15, in the United States, Mrs. H. D. Holt, of pneumonia. Second daughter of Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Parker, of Shanghai.

MILLER.—Died April 21st of wounds received in action A. R. STUART MILLER, late of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong Staff.

## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, May 2, 1918.

### POST-WAR TRADE.

PECULIAR interest attaches to the final report of Lord BALFOUR of BURLINGTON's Committee on Great Britain's Post-War Industrial Policy, when so much is written and spoken of shutting out the Germans from British trade and British markets. One of the many problems, which will come to the fore after the war is how to prevent a recurrence of the German influence in trade. The British Empire down to the outbreak of war had given free admission to the goods and manufactures of all and sundry. The war has made us face the question as to whether it will be wise to afford the same facilities again. Actual prohibition of all goods of German origin represents a desire which many Hun-haters cherish, and although it is overwhelmingly popular this question really resolves itself into one of feasibility. There are many clever men who argue that after the war it will be impossible for the British Empire to inflict heavy penalties on the commerce of the present enemy Powers and that however badly Germany may act during the war Great Britain and her Dominions Overseas will not be able to refrain from trading with the Germans in the future on practically the same lines as in the past. It is alleged that actual prohibition of all goods of German origin can never be practicable. Be that as it may it is quite certain that when peace is restored there can be no resumption of trade between Germany and the Allies on anything like the scale which existed previous to the war. It is certain that for many years to come no British, French or Italian subject would think of buying goods from Germany which can be obtained elsewhere, but the question of closing British harbours and waterways and all such maritime thoroughfares as the Suez Canal and the Panama Canal to German trade is what an American would call a "tall order." In its findings Lord BALFOUR of BURLINGTON's Committee has shown a grip of business realities and the Committee's recommendations must carry their due weight in the final decisions of the Governments concerned. The following excerpts from the Committee's conclusions are worthy of re-iteration here. The Committee says: "In view of the shortage of the world tonnage any policy tending to check the use of the ports by foreign shipping is inexpedient, although it may be desirable to impose restrictions on enemy shipping. The Committee does not think that any attempt to make the Empire self-supporting in respect of all raw materials is practicable, or economically sound, but a selective

### SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

A Shanghai officer, 2nd. Lieut. G. M. Waggoner, of the 16th Northumbrian Land Fusiliers, was reported missing on April 11.

Mr. V. D. K. Craddock, who had been invalided out of the Army, has returned to Shanghai, accompanied by Mrs. Craddock.

The death is announced in Kobe of Mr. Griffith Jones, who for some 17 years has been a well-known resident of Kobe. Mr. Jones was 84 years of age.

Lieut. Humphrey Hamilton Wilson, R. F. C. (only surviving son of W. E. Wilson, of Yokohama), has been killed in action. His only brother was killed at the front about five months ago.

Mr. R. S. Pratt, several years E.B.M. Vice-Consul in Canton, has been transferred to Ningpo and is replaced by Mr. E. G. Jamieson. Acting Vice-Consul. Vice-Consul Jamieson is not related to the Consul-General. Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G. Vice-Consul Jamieson is a son of a former British Consul of Shanghai, under whom Dr. J. W. Jamieson served many years.

The death is announced of an old Shanghai resident in the person of Mr. John Charles Bois. He died at Boscombe, Bournemouth, on 23rd February, at the age of 70. His residence was at Norwood, but he had gone for the sake of his health to Boscombe. He was interred at Bournemouth Cemetery. Mr. Bois was for many years in China with Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, and was the resident partner at Shanghai when he retired from the Far East.

### NEWS OF THE DAY.

#### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Only five cases and three deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were reported in the Colony yesterday.

The report of the China Continuation Committee, which was in session at Shanghai last week, stated that the average number of missionaries now arriving in China is 500 a year.

Three cases of bubonic plague were reported to have occurred at Singapore in one day recently. The *Straits Times* states that all three cases were Chinese and the bodies were found in different parts of the town.

A use has at last been found for the German Club premises. It is to be the temporary home of St. Joseph's College. The present college premises are to be pulled down and rebuilt. It has not yet been definitely decided when the college will remove into the German Club but it will be very soon, we understand.

#### "OUR LITTLE BIT" SOCIETY.

The above Society has to-day sent to Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. four cases War Comforts as below to the Hon. Superintendent, Red Cross Depot, No. 2 Shed, Alexandra Dock, Bombay:—

21 prs. stretcher boots, 1,889 rolled bandages, 21 sleeveless sweaters, 65 mufflers, 29 meat covers, 103 prs. woollen mittens, 15 eye bandages, 98 cloth slippers, 390 suits pyjamas, 7 floor cloths, 71 mops, 91 handkerchiefs, 8 bags swabs, 138 white woollen caps, 49 milk covers, 2 white woollen belts, 1 lot magazines and 14 prs. white woollen socks.

To Major P. C. Lawes, 177th Battery, M.E.S. Mesopotamia—70 pairs woollen socks.

The following letter has been received by Mrs. Green, Hon. Secretary—Queen Mary's Needlework Guild.

Dear Madam,

I am so glad to tell you of the safe arrival of the two cases sent by you on September 7th.

I am commanded by the Queen to convey to you and to all the kind workers and donors of this very nice gift Her Majesty's grateful thanks. The Queen wishes me to say how very much Her Majesty appreciates your work and all the things which are sent which are all most useful and just what we want. I cannot tell you what pleasure we had in unpacking your beautiful things; they were all so well made and so useful. The pyjamas were quite lovely, and all those stretcher quilts, pillows, and other things were so much appreciated. I wish I could tell you what a true pleasure it is to get the things so beautifully made, and so beautifully made. I can only add that all the Mothers of the hospitals and the soldiers write such grateful letters of thanks when they get these lovely things. Yours very truly,  
(Sgd.) ALICE BAWSON

### THE DEPORTATION CASE.

#### SEVENTH DAY'S HEARING.

The hearing of the case in which Li Hong Mi brings an action against the Government to set aside an order for his deportation, was resumed this morning.

Continuing his cross-examination of the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Mr. Pollock asked whether simply to give a man the charges and withhold the evidence, was not an illusory trial?

Mr. Hallifax: If he has not been given any information on which to make his defence, yes, it would be.

Mr. Pollock proceeded to cross-examine witness on the matter of withholding the evidence from the accused at considerable length. Witness said that once the allegations were made, the onus was on the accused to prove that they were untrue. If the allegations were general and the denial was general it would be considered. Witness admitted that accused made a general denial. The Governor would have reasonable grounds for deciding that the accused should be deported.

Mr. Pollock pressed the point as to how the accused could show reason that he should not be deported if he was not allowed to know the evidence against him.

Mr. Hallifax replied that the questions were the same as previously asked. There was a general charge and the accused could only give a general denial.

The Chief Justice pointed out that witness had replied to that effect and further cross-examination at that point was not necessary.

Witness did not inform accused that Mr. Potter was to be examined as a witness.

In reply to the Chief Justice witness said if accused had asked to be present then he would have allowed it.

In reply to Mr. Pollock: He did not give accused notice of Mr. Potter's examination as a witness. It did not strike him to do so. It must have been approximately about January. He sent his report to the Governor-in-Council about that time judging from the documents before the Court. Some of the evidence against proposed deportees was given to accused persons, but only in trifling cases. In this case he did not consider it was more important to give the evidence because in the more trifling instances, such evidence had no bearing on other possible cases whereas in the present case it might. He seriously suggested that the accused, in this case, was given sufficient evidence to enable him to make a proper defence. This was the first case of its kind under the new Ordinance which was applied to special classes of offences. He could not remember any cases excepting under the Public Health Ordinance where accused were allowed to appear before the Governor-in-Council with solicitor and counsel.

By the Chief Justice: I understand you to say that it would be open to the accused, in this case, after the charges had been read to him, to have brought witnesses to speak generally as to his good conduct. Supposing he had done so, would you have caused further inquiry on the specific charges?

Mr. Hallifax: The testimony of those witnesses would have been given very full weight.

The Chief Justice repeated the question and witness replied that if the witnesses said anything that would give the slightest opening for further inquiry it would have been made.

Further questioned, witness said that it was a regular custom in his office to ask witness if they can help men accused in any way.

Witness: Yes.

The Chief Justice: Supposing plaintiff had tendered any evidence in his favour, you would naturally advise the Governor-in-Council not to make a deportation order until you had gone into that evidence?

Witness: Yes. All that evidence would have been given full weight.

The Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer, Captain Superintendent of Police, in reply to the Attorney-General, said he received his present appointment in April 1913. On November 5, 1917, the plaintiff, Li Hong Mi, was brought to the Police Station. Mr. Li Hong Mi was there also, and he asked for bail and asked to be allowed to see plaintiff for official purposes. Witness said the rule was that bail could not be granted until after the interview with the Secretary for Chinese Affairs. He took steps to expedite bail for the accused. As a rule, deportees spend one night in jail. Mr. D'Almada, when reminded, said he was well aware that it was not usual to allow deportees to see visitors in jail before the interview with the Secretary for Chinese Affairs. He gave an undertaking, not to disclose any matters other than those referring to

office business. The interview took place in witness' office. After a short conversation, plaintiff mentioned some thing about bail and Mr. D'Almada stopped him.

Questioned as to the plaintiff's physical examination and the taking of his finger prints, witness said the usual routine and regulations were carried out. If there had been any objection to this by plaintiff the first duty of the warder supervising the examination and the taking of finger prints would have been to report the matter and not to use force. If any objection had been made by plaintiff as to the taking of his finger prints, witness would have waived the matter. In the ordinary way the officials of the jail act in accordance with the prison regulations.

By Mr. Alabaster: Witness could point to nothing in the Ordinances which would take away the right of prospective deportees to see their solicitors before the interview with the Secretary for Chinese Affairs neither was there anything in the Prison Regulations to that effect, assuming that right to have existed.

Mr. Alabaster further cross-examined witness on the Regulations applied to persons accused under the Deportation Ordinance, after which the Court recess for the tiffin interval.

On resuming, the Captain Superintendent of Police answered further questions put to him by Mr. Alabaster, in relation to the Regulations concerning medical examinations. Witness said that if the examination was, under the rules, to be a personal examination the medical officer was required to carry out the examination. If it was a preliminary examination another person could carry it out. Witness admitted that it was not absolutely necessary, under the 1917 Ordinance, that a proposed deportee should be taken to the House of Detention at all. He would not, in all cases, deem it necessary for an accused to openly object to removing his clothes and having his person examined before it could be called an act of compulsion.

In reply to the Chief Justice, witness said that as far as he knew, all prisoners had to undergo the examination provided by the Regulations, including prisoners awaiting trial.

The Chief Justice pointed out that Mr. Hallifax had given evidence that it was not customary to give details of the evidence to a proposed deportee. If the Attorney-General was going to ask the Court to say that Mr. Hallifax was justified in not producing the evidence because it was not the custom and the Ordinance did not warrant it, he was inclined to think that the evidence was sufficient, but if the Attorney-General was going to ask the Court to say that that procedure was in public interest, he must bring a representative of the Government to the Court to say so. The point was argued at some length.

The Attorney-General then addressed the Court the matter of the second amendment to the pleadings which question had been held over. He said the defence was that the reason for withholding the evidence was that it was in the public interest and that attitude had been taken all along. They claimed the production of the evidence on the ground of privilege. Mr. Hallifax said in his evidence that he would have refused to answer a certain question if he had been able, because and it was confidential matter referred to. He (the Attorney-General) submitted that he was entitled to use that in his argument.

Addressing the Court on the merits, the Attorney-General said as their Lordships had intimated they did not wish to hear anything further on the question of *ultra vires*, or on the question of Mr. Hallifax's disqualification on account of his official duties, he would confine himself to the last point of the evidence, namely, what took place in prison. Counsel proceeded to review the question of the plaintiff's physical examination, holding that the suggestion that the medical officer of the jail could not deputize one of his trained assistants to examine the plaintiff for certain symptoms was absurd. Otherwise it would necessitate half-a-dozen medical officers being employed.

The Attorney-General reviewed the evidence at a considerable length, after which the Court adjourned.

### PRESIDENT WILSON'S DECLARATION OF FREEDOM IN SCHOOLS.

The report of the last meeting of the Education Committee of the London County Council draws attention to their acceptance of copies of President Wilson's address to Congress, declaring war on Germany, for distribution among the "masters" and "mistresses" in the Council's schools. The report, the report points out, was the outcome of a gift of a sum of money by Alderman Sir Charles Wakefield to the British-American Peace Centenary Committee, and President Wilson had expressed his gratification at this compliment paid to him, referring to it as "an excellent example of international friendship propaganda."

### CROUP.

THIS disease is so dangerous and so rapid in its development that every mother of young children should be prepared for it. It is very risky to wait until the attack of croup appears and then send for medicine and have a child suffer until it can be obtained. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is prompt and effective and has never been known to fail in any case. Always have a bottle in the house. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

### THE MAGISTRACY.

#### ALLEGED THEFT FROM KOWLOON GODOWNS.

Two Chinese were charged on remand, with the theft of a quantity of fish plates the property of the Kowloon Godowns Co., and two other Chinese were charged with receiving the stolen articles.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada appeared to defend the two men charged with receiving.

Mr. R. Mattingly appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Godowns Co. His Whorl again remanded the case until next week.

#### A MURDER CHARGE.

A Sanitary Board coolie was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning with the murder of another Chinese named Wong Sing on the 34th ultimo, at the junction of Pokfulam Road and Third Street.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada appeared for the defence.

Inspector MacDonald said that about 11 p.m. on the 24th ultimo, a luhong who was on duty at the junction of Second Street and Pokfulam Road, heard a cry of "save life!" He ran along Pokfulam Road into Third Street and at the junction of these two streets he found the deceased lying on the roadway in a pool of blood. Deceased was found to be stabbed in the heart. Inspector MacDonald added that a man at present in hospital would be the principal witness in the case.

Mr. Wood remanded the case until next week.

#### A KNIFE FOR FIGHTING PURPOSES.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Wood this morning, with being in possession of a knife with intent to use it for an unlawful purpose.

Inspector Gordon said that about 1 a.m. yesterday, an Indian constable saw six men, who came from the direction of Yau-mai examining several houses in Austin Road. He drew near and attempted to arrest them. The men bolted and the constable managed to arrest the defendant and another man. When searched at the Police Station a knife was found in defendant's possession. Defendant made a statement to the effect that he intended to use the knife to fight a man who had insulted him.

Inspector Gordon said he had made inquiries about the defendant and had learnt that he bore a good character.

Mr. Wood imposed on defendant a fine of \$25 with alternative of fourteen days' hard labour.

#### CHARGED WITH RECEIVING.

In Mr. Dyer Ball's court this morning a shopkeeper and his two assistants, were charged with receiving stolen property.

Five boxes of umbrellas, a box of perfumes and three boxes of chamber valued at \$360 were found in their shop and it was alleged that this property had been stolen from a Japanese godown.

Mr. W. B. Hind, solicitor for the defendants, said his clients had entered into what they believed to be a bona fide purchase. He asked that the case be remanded until next week.

Inspector Watt said that the detectives were investigating the case.

Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case until 11 a.m. on the 4th inst.

#### ALLEGED POCKET PICKING.

A Chinese pleaded not guilty when charged with picking pockets on board a steamer.

Complainant said he was landing from the steamer when the defendant cut his pocket. He arrested him.

Defendant who stated that he was a retired soldier and he had been wrongfully accused and suggested that the looking and the complainant who had his pocket cut by another man made up the evidence against him.

Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case until to-morrow.

### HONGKONG ST. GEORGE'S DAY FUND.

The Committee beg to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of the undernoted donations:

Balance as per last statement	\$5,072.42
Proceeds of Raffle of Russian Ikon	300.00
"Poets in Camp" purchased at Auction by Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin	60.00
Miss K. Russell (10/-)	4.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5,436.92</b>

### J. H. RAMSAY.

Honorary Secretary, Hongkong St. George's Day Fund, 2nd May, 1918.



## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## THE QUEEN'S MOVING MESSAGE TO TROOPS.

## FIELD-MARSHAL HAIG'S REPLY.

London, April 30.

The letter of Her Majesty the Queen, cabled on the 29th April, was published in a special Order of the Day for the information of the troops in France, with the following telegram to Her Majesty the Queen from Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig:—

"The Message which Your Majesty has sent to the Army and the Air Force in the name of the women of the British Empire will inspire us with new strength and fresh determination. All those brave men from every part of the Empire who on the battle-fields of France and Flanders are fighting so gallantly for all they hold most dear—they who with their own eyes daily see women and children homeless and once peaceful villages and towns, once prosperous, ruined and in flames—are resolved that their own loved ones and homes shall not share that suffering. No peril can be too great and no sacrifice too extreme to save their country from such a fate. Side by side with our gallant Allies, whose wrong we feel as our own, we are determined to set it right. We will persevere in the fight against all odds until victory is at last achieved."

"In this great struggle we are heartened by the love and confidence of the women of the British Empire to which Your Majesty's most gracious message has given such moving expression."

## BRITISH ADVANCE IN MESOPOTAMIA.

## CAPTURE OF KIRFI. MUCH BOOTY TAKEN.

London, April 30.

A Mesopotamia official report states:—

Our forces have advanced northward of Bagdad along the road leading to Mosul via Kirkuk and Kerkuk. We captured Kirfi on April 27th, taking 400 prisoners.

The Turks retreated rapidly towards Kerkuk, but our cavalry overtook and charged one column, killing over 100 and capturing 538 men and much war material.

Our cavalry forced a passage on the Amnini at a point south-westward of Tuz Khurmatli on April 28th, and simultaneously our main forces reached that river.

Our cavalry early in the morning of the 29th got astride the enemy's communications towards Tuz, whereupon the infantry advanced and captured Tuz Khurmatli, capturing 800 prisoners and six guns. We are continuing the pursuit northwards.

## PRUSSIAN FRANCHISE BILL DEBATE.

## WHAT IS REFUSED TO-DAY WILL BE WRUNG LATER.

Amsterdam, May 1.

In the Prussian Diet, Herr Speer, of the Centre Party, moved the adjournment of the Electoral Reform Bill till after the war.

The Minister, Herr Friedberg, said a postponement would mean the gravest danger to internal peace.

Herr Hoffmann (Socialist), amid shouts of "Traitor," said if the motion was passed he would call soldiers from the front who would cease fighting.

The motion was rejected by 333 to 60 votes.

Count Hertling said the Government would not accept the clause in favour of plutocratic suffrage, because he considered the promise of equal suffrage must be redeemed, but the Government would be reluctantly examine the suggestions for preventing too radical reforms.

Many Labourites in and out of Parliament share the Premier's view and those Labourites who oppose conscription in Ireland do so not from principle, but because they believe it unwise in view of the existing circumstances.

## ANGLO-DUTCH TONNAGE. BRITISH REPLY TO DUTCH ALLEGATIONS.

London, May 1.

The British reply to the Netherlands' Note concerning the requisitioning of shipping in the Allied ports regrets that the allegations published in the Netherlands are calculated to raise a misconception of what had occurred since the Anglo-Dutch negotiations began in London in November, 1917. The reply traces the negotiations, which led to the drawing up of the proposed basis of agreement which Holland failed to ratify.

Referring to the *modus vivendi* of the agreement reached on January 20th regarding shipping between the Netherlands and the United States, the reply states that this undoubtedly broke down owing to German opposition. The same influence operated in the case of the tonnage clauses in the proposed basis of agreement.

The reply points out that a subsequent effort to arrive at a mutual arrangement was nullified by the Netherlands' objection to the employment of the ships militarily or to their being armed. Thereupon, requisitioning, which had been already mooted to the Dutch Delegate, became inevitable, as otherwise the Central Powers would achieve their very object of immobilising the Dutch tonnage. British assurances were given on March 21st regarding the conditions under which the ships would be requisitioned, which are now clearly re-stated and re-affirmed. It is pointed out that they embrace no substantial departure from the agreement originally proposed.

The reply mentions that the Associated Governments recently extended facilities for the shipment of American grain to Holland. Great Britain expresses her perfect willingness to continue the negotiations for an economic agreement.

## IRISH CONSCRIPTION IN ABEYANCE.

## TILL AFTER INTRODUCTION OF HOME RULE.

London, May 1.

An Order-in-Council is gazetted, further postponing the operation of the National Service order as regards Ireland.

The *Daily News* says: The Government has decided to keep the Irish conscription policy in abeyance for a few weeks until they see what measure of success the Home Rule Bill will achieve. The Government hope to introduce the Home Rule Bill next week.

## LABOUR'S ATTITUDE TO IRISH CONSCRIPTION.

## DEPUTATION TO THE PREMIER.

London, May 1.

The *Daily Telegraph* states: The members of the Labour Deputation who waited on the Premier in the House of Commons on April 29th with respect to Irish conscription, admit that Mr. Lloyd George spoke with a combination of frankness and firmness and listened very patiently to a reasoned statement prepared by Mr. Arthur Henderson from representations made to the deputation by Irish Trade Unionists and a lengthy explanation by Mr. J. H. Thomas (Labour M.P. for Derby) who had been to Ireland in connection with the Amalgamated Railway-men's business. The Premier promised that the Cabinet would fully consider the Labour representations but held out no hope, so far as he was personally concerned, of any change of policy by the Government.

Mr. Lloyd George in a powerful speech insisted that equal rights of citizenship involved equality of duty and responsibility, and Ireland cannot take all the advantages accruing from its association with Great Britain while refusing to bear a share of the burdens and sacrifices of the United Kingdom, which it was a part.

The *Daily Telegraph* recalls that Ireland did not refuse the gift of Old Age Pensions from the English Parliament nor the advance of money for land purchase and for building labourers' cottages. Many Labourites in and out of Parliament share the Premier's view and those Labourites who oppose conscription in Ireland do so not from principle, but because they believe it unwise in view of the existing circumstances.

## IRISH CATHOLIC CLERGY AND CONSCRIPTION.

## INCUR DISFAVOUR OF CATHOLIC UNION.

London, May 1.

The Council of the Catholic Union of Great Britain has passed a resolution regretting the action of the Irish Catholic Bishops in resisting conscription, and expressing the opinion that it is just and right that the people of every portion of the United Kingdom should share in the defence of the Empire and the liberties of mankind, and regarding with misgiving the ecclesiastical interference with temporal and political questions, and also requesting the President of the Union, Admiral Lord Walter Talbot Kerr, to forward the resolutions to the Pope.

## PETROGRAD ANARCHISTS DISARMED.

London, May 1.

A message from Moscow, dated April 29th, states the disarmament of the anarchists in Petrograd was carried out on the night of the 22nd very quietly.

## KALEDIN'S FORCES EJECTED BY SOVIETS.

London, May 1.

General Kaledin's troops, who entered Novo Teberkask, were ejected by the Soviet forces.

## LEGAL CHANGES.

## IRISH SECRETARY BECOMES LORD JUSTICE OF APPEAL.

London, April 30.

The Press Bureau states:—The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Swinfen Eady becomes Master of the Rolls.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. H. E. Duke, K.C. (Secretary for Ireland), succeeds him as Lord Justice of Appeal.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE WESTERN FRONT.

## SUCCESSFUL FRENCH COUNTER-ATTACK.

London, April 30.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

French counterattacks, yesterday afternoon and evening, drove out the enemy from the remainder of the ground he gained in the morning, in the neighbourhood of L'Orca. They took a number of prisoners and secured the whole village.

After the heavy repulse inflicted on the enemy, the night was comparatively quiet on the northern battle-front.

Our line was advanced slightly during the night eastward of Villers Bretonneux.

## GENERAL ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

London, April 30.

A French communiqué reports:—There was a somewhat violent artillery duel north and south of the Avre, in the sector of Noyon and on the south bank of the Oise.

Our patrols were active on the whole of this front and brought back prisoners. Our first repulsed enemy detachments on the right of the Meuse and in Upper Alsace before they achieved any result. We took prisoners.

## HOLLAND AND THE BELLIGERENTS.

## A BRITISH PROTEST.

Amsterdam, April 29.

The Foreign Minister has presented to the States-General an Orange Book dealing with a variety of questions, which have arisen between Holland and the belligerents since December 1916.

In a memorandum dated October 5th, 1917, relating to Dutch regulations regarding the admittance of captured ships to Dutch ports, particularly the case of the German vessel *Maria*, alleged to have been captured by a British ship which entered the port of Tandjong-priok, Java, the British Government strongly protested against the "peculiar unsound views adopted or invoked by the Netherlands Government during the present war in matters of international law," and has expressed surprise at the association of the name of The Hague with such views, which is bound to be a serious factor for the British Government's consideration when deciding the meeting place of future legislative conferences.

## DUTCH EMBARGO ON TIN EXPORT.

## AMERICA PERTURBED.

New York, May 1.

The officials are perturbed at the embargo on exports from the Dutch East Indies from April 22 especially the embargo on tin, as supplies are needed for munitions and food preservation.

The American production is only ninety tons. Probably Bolivia will be looked to for supplies.

## A TIGER HUNT AT SHANGHAI.

## ESCAPE OF A TIGER FROM HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

The N. C. Daily News of April 25th

says: A few brief hours of unauthorised liberty led to the death yesterday of one of the tigers, Rosie, in the menagerie of Harmston's Circus at the hands of P. C. Pelling of the S. M. Police. The animal round whom this story centres was, we are informed, a three-quarter grown tiger which had been in captivity for about a year. On Wednesday evening she assisted as usual at the performance in Chang Su-ho's garden, and was afterwards left, so far as those responsible could see, safely locked up in her cage and disposed for bed as all tiger tigers should be at that late hour. What happened between the time the tiger was last seen and 2.15 o'clock yesterday morning no one seems to know, but the trainer to Harmston's Circus states that some one apparently connected with the circus must have let the animal loose. Rosie was kept in an iron-barred cage which at night is covered with wooden shutters. When the alarm was raised it was found that some of the shutters had been removed and a chain which was also used to secure the tiger to one of the wheels of the cage had been undone.

## ROSIE'S FIRST CHANCE.

At about 2.15 a.m. yesterday a richa coolie was taken to the Sinoa Police Station suffering from deep scratches about the head and arms. He was covered with blood, and, at first sight, it seemed that he had sustained serious injuries. The story he told was that he was sleeping in his ricksha on the road in Chang Su-ho's garden when he was awakened by the attack of some large wild animal. He was at once sent to the Sinoa Road Hospital where it was found that, though his wounds were not serious, it would be necessary to detain him for treatment.

In the meantime a report was sent to the Bubbling Well Police Station in whose district the affair took place. Police were immediately sent down to Chang Su-ho's garden to investigate, including P. C. Pelling. They met one of the circus staff on his way to report the tiger. Arriving at the circus they found that a tiger had indeed escaped, and was at large in the grounds. The Asiatic staff, who were unarmed and consequently unable to do any real good, had taken refuge in the cage which is erected for performances and, from the story which could be heard, it appeared that the animal was among the ponies. This subsequently proved to be the case, for three ponies were found to have been badly mauled, one showing in addition the marks of the tiger's teeth in its neck. The tiger also killed and partially ate a dog belonging to a house situated at the back of the gardens.

## ROSIE SEES IN THE DARK.

The police rightly decided that nothing could be done in the dark. There was said to be a search of the grounds, without light, and, secondly, the danger that the beast would become frightened and make out of the grounds, in which event the difficulties of capturing it would be materially increased. Consequently it was decided to wait daylight.

At daylight the police commenced to round up the tiger and soon located it in an open space. Here two Sikh policemen fired at it and missed, whereupon the tiger made a bolt for a low weaving shed. It leaped through one of the windows to the dismay of the operators, who immediately took refuge in the rafters above leaving the tiger in command. The latter, apparently alarmed by the result of the police, took refuge in a dark part of the shed, where it was followed by P. C. Pelling, who, seeing two eyes gleaming in the darkness, fired two revolver shots at it.

Uncertain whether these two had taken effect for the animal apparently showed no signs of discomfort. P. C. Pelling emptied the remaining chambers of his weapon into the beast who fell dead.

At no time does it appear that the tiger left Chang Su-ho's gardens, which is indeed fortunate for the authorities, who would probably have had considerable trouble in dealing with the wanderer. We understand that P. C. Pelling is to keep the skin of his tiger as a memento of an exciting morning.

## A SUBSTITUTE FOR "BONUS."

"Bonus" was objected to as "not a nice word" at the University Women Teachers' meeting. It is certainly inoffensive Latin. But as it is commonly defined as an extra dividend or allowance to shareholders, its current use in these war times seems correct. "Increased increment" and "additional remuneration" which were suggested in place do not strike us, says a London letter, as being happy substitutes. It reminds us of the City alderman who, in place of the expression "died poor" on Fife's monument, urged the Common Council to substitute "expired in indigent circumstances."

## BAKU OIL WELLS REPORTED DESTROYED.

Amsterdam, May 1.

The export of petroleum from Baku has ceased. It is reported that the oil wells have been destroyed.

## DEATH OF A FRENCH GENERAL.

Paris, May 1.

The death is announced of General Duchesne, commander of the Expeditionary Corps sent to Madagascar in 1894.

## FOR A LAMB BACK.

WHEN you have pains or lameness in the back, backache, or rheumatism, Chamberlain's Pain-Expeller will relieve you. It is a sure remedy for all such troubles. It is a sure remedy for all such troubles. It is a sure remedy for all such troubles.

## QUININE AND MALARIA.

## CONCLUSIONS ARRIVED AT BY SOME MEDICAL MEN.

The following is taken from the *Calcutta Statesman*, and should give quinine-takers something to think about:—

The members of the medical profession are sometimes charged with being conservative in their ideas and methods, but it would be more just to say that they are extremely progressive. The rapidity and decisiveness with which they change their views are indeed only comparable with the frequent revolutions which occur in the fashions of feminine attire. The vogue in medicine is as rigorous while it lasts as the decrees of a Pasha. Its abandonment is often as wholesale as the desertion of a once-cherished hat or skirt. These reflections are prompted by what appears to be an impending rejection of the notion so long inculcated that the daily administration of a small dose of quinine affords protection against malaria. The current doctrine on the subject can be conveniently summarised in a quotation from the third edition of the admirable little book on Tropical Hygiene written by two eminent authorities, the late Sir Parley Lukis and Lieut-Col. R. J. Blackham. After describing the methods of preventing the mosquito from biting, the authors come to what they call the attack on the malarial parasite, concluding which they say:—

"For this we have a powerful agent at our disposal in quinine, which will not only cure malaria, but will prevent it. The best way of using this drug for purposes of prevention is to take a grain three times a day, or with your rheo (breakfast) cup of tea during the malarial season. If you do this, any malarial parasites with which you may be inoculated will be killed off as soon as they enter your body. This prophylactic is, of course, known, has been adopted by hundreds of prudent employers, and gives regular doses to their coolies. From time to time, moreover, one has seen statistics which purport to show the beneficial effects of this treatment."

success not unknown.

On the other hand, the medical profession, being conscientious in its loyalty to truth, has been constrained to admit that the success of quinine administration has not been as uniform as might have been expected. Sir Parley Lukis and Lieut-Colonel Blackham imply as much when they insist that quinine should be taken regularly. "The chief point to remember," they say, "is that when quinine is used to prevent malaria it must be taken regularly. If it is taken irregularly, especially in small doses, it seems to do more harm than good. It is this irregular use of quinine that has led to its falling into disrepute." Other high authorities urge that much depends on the time of day at which the drug is taken. Consumed with *chole* (laxative), it is as effective as when taken with afternoon tea, though it would seem to the lay mind that anyone, who on rising is bitten by the malarial mosquito ought, on the theory propounded by Sir Parley Lukis and Lieut-Colonel Blackham, to swallow the remedy at once. But while the obedient lay population was hesitating whether to take quinine at 6 a.m. or 5 p.m., the question has been suddenly propounded, by no less an authority than Sir David Bruce, whether there is any positive proof of the prophylactic value of quinine against malaria. This is a most disturbing inquiry which borders on disrespect for Government, when it is remembered that the Government of Bengal and the Government of India have spent some thousands of neat little tubes of quinine tablets for the benefit of the malarial-stricken population of their provinces. Not only, however, has Sir David Bruce asked the question, but Lieut-Col. Anderson, I.M.S., asserts that "many senior medical officers in military employ share Sir David Bruce's 'scepticism' and avow his own 'profound distrust' of the treatment. In the pages of the *Indian Medical Gazette* he sets forth his reasons for his unbelief. Lieut-Col. Anderson, it may be noted, has no doubt as to the curative value of quinine when given in suitable doses. What he challenges is the theory that by taking quinine in small doses one can prevent malaria."

DISILLUSIONMENT.

His disillusionment began at Fort Blair, where one of his predecessors warned him of the ill-success with which he had sought to avert malaria among soldiers and convicts by the distribution of quinine. Nothing daunted, Lieut-Col. Anderson resolved to test the proposition of those who insist that quinine should be taken in the intervals of the women's jail. From May to September half the women received doses of three or four grains, supplemented, from October to February, by 8 grains on Saturday and 20 grains on Sunday. The result was that the percentage of the returns from Fort Blair for a period of 12 years, ending 1911, reveals the curious fact that the percentage of fever cases was lowest in 1911, when no prophylactic issue of quinine was made. Lieut-Col. Anderson tried similar experiments in the jail at Chittagong. The result one year, he found, was slightly in favour of those prisoners who had been treated prophylactically, but the next year it was a little to the advantage of those who had received no quinine. The conclusion to which he has been led is that, given in small doses, the drug has no protective value. To summarise: It is in large doses, would, however, could not be taken by those who have to carry on their work, and if it could be administered, the cost would be enormous, while a scarcity of quinine would soon manifest itself. So strongly does Lieut-Col. Anderson feel the uselessness and wastefulness of the present prophylactic measures that he urges their discontinuance. His tests could be accepted as final, this would be the proper step to take, but as he does not claim that his figures are scientifically accurate, some further investigation is desirable, and it cannot be undertaken too soon.

NOW IS THE TIME.

WHEN you have pains or lameness in the back, backache, or rheumatism, Chamberlain's Pain-Expeller will relieve you. It is a sure remedy for all such troubles. It is a sure remedy for all such troubles. It is a sure remedy for all such troubles.

## A PREVENTIVE OF MALARIA MOSCATINE!

The infallible Insect Repeller.

Delicious Perfume. Perfectly Harmless.

PRICE 50 cts., \$1.00, \$2.50 PER BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

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## TO THE ARCHITECT AND TO THE ENGINEER

"An ounce of demonstration is worth a pound of theory."

WE DEMONSTRATE WITH

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and we invite the Profession and others interested not only to witness our demonstrations, but to bear witness that "the results justify the claims made both as to material and methods of roof construction."

SEAL! SEAL! SEAL! "MALTHOID" WATERPROOF! WATERPROOF! WATERPROOF!

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Always in Readiness.

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## You be the Judge

From any point that you wish to Judge it, PETER DAWSON WHISKY is all that could be asked.

There is a good reason for the many friends it has won. STOCKED BY ALL DEALERS.

SOLE AGENTS:—

H. RUTTONJEE &amp; SON, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

## SPORTING.

FENNIS.

Two open Championship Singles matches were played yesterday and today. In the first match, between S. E. Green and J. H. Ramjohn, Green won 4-2. In the second match, between S. E. Green and J. H. Ramjohn, Green won 4-2.

The following matches will be played this afternoon:—

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES. N. E. East and F. A. Richmond beat A. M. Morris and J. H. Ramjohn—4-2, 4-2, 3-2, 4-2.

MIXED-HANDS GOLF. Lieut-Col. Cripp and Miss Yarnish (over 50) beat Mrs. C. B. Brown (over 150).

DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP. S. E. Green and R. Abraham beat P. Wong and Yew Man Tam.

## A SITUATION REVERSED.

Arms which would have gone from England to Russia will find themselves in American hands. Quite an interesting catalogue could be written of things that were to have been shipped through various ports to Moscow. Coffee, for example, is better than to mention it. A handsome consignment of coffee-grinders was due for shipment before the earthquake came. That also of pattern, and to-day green, whose coffee had been like broken beans, now grind a mixture capable of being made economical to their customers. The product of the machine which has been sent to Russia.











## HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders for Artillery Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

All N.C.O.s and men who have not already done so, are to re-draw their rifles and bayonets at once, and return charges and dummy cartridges to Headquarters.

PARADES AT BELCHERS BATTERY.

Friday, 3rd May—5.15 p.m.—Left Rail Company. New Layers' Class only.

Orders for Engineers Company by Captain W. Russell.

OFFICERS' TEST FOR DETT.

Detachment: Captain Russell. Lieutenants: 2nd Lieut. Hill. Storekeepers: Lieut. Stevenson. Examination for N.C.O.s and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty.

Class 1 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

Class 2 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Class 3 at Lieutenants at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff Sergeant Overdone and Parsons, R.F., Corp. Day and 2nd Corp. Norris, R.F.D.C., at Belchers; and Staff Sergeants Barclay and White, R.F., and Staff Sergeant Williams, R.F.D.C., at Lieutenants.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

PARADES.

"A" Company.

Friday, 3rd May—5.30 p.m.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Platoons on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at the Cricket Club at 5.30 p.m. and proceed by train to Causeway Bay. Company drill. Dress, drill order.

Friday, 3rd May—"B" Company.

5.30 p.m.—Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 Platoons on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at the Cricket Club at 5.30 p.m. and proceed by train to Causeway Bay. Company drill. Dress, drill order.

5.30 p.m.—Parade at Headquarters. Dress, clean fatigue.

Note: Rifles (with bore free from oil) and sidearms are to be brought to the parade on 30th April.

RECEIPTS.

Friday, 3rd May—5.15 p.m.—All units except "D" Company on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergeants Edmonds and Meade. Dress, drill order.

G. E. STEWART, Captain.

Adjutant, H.E. Defence Corps. Hongkong, 28th April, 1918.

ATTACHED BY HAMADRYAD. GOLFSERS' EXPERIENCE AT RANGKOO.

A Rangoon paper reports that Lieutenant Colonel Obbard, Commissioner of Police, and Major Williams, Rangoon Battalion, Military Police, had an unusual experience while golfing at Mingaladon. They were in the open and approaching the twelfth hole when they saw a large snake a short distance in front of them. Major Williams went to see what kind it was, when it moved to attack him. He then was seen a hamadryad, or King cobra, and jumped as it struck. It missed him, but returned to the attack whereupon Colonel Obbard went to Major Williams' assistance. The snake seeing him come, turned and struck at him, and bit the leg of his trousers: he fortunately was not wearing shorts at the time. Before the snake could strike again, Colonel Obbard killed it with his masher. It measured seven feet and was a very fine specimen of this species of snake.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the results of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1914-15.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lemon Dock, Aberdeen add 10 feet 6 inches to the height given in the table.

May 3rd to 5th, 1918.

Table with columns: Time, High Water, Low Water, Range.

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We use the highest grade of materials in their manufacture.

## DRY-CLEANING.

BEFORE putting away your winter clothing have it DRY-CLEANED to prevent damage from moths, silverfish, grease spotting, etc. The tritling cost repays itself in the economy effected.

All work done under special process by an expert. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED

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7330 Flash of Steel, March (Band)

7331 The Phantom Brigade, March

7332 Little Cadabour Intermezzo

7333 Reminiscences of Wales, Parts 1 and 2

7334 Popular Songs Medley (Concertina)

7335 Till the Boys come Home

7336 Australia will be Band

7337 There ...

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MARTIN'S APOL & STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all rheumatism.

Thousands of letters always have a box of Martin's Pills in the house on hand for the first aid to any ailment of the system.

These pills are made of the finest and purest ingredients, and are entirely free from any harmful or dangerous substances.

They are sold in all the leading chemists and druggists, and are also available from the following agents:

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## HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

## Butcher Meat.

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa ... lb. 24

Prime Cut ... lb. 24

Corned—Hain Ngau Yuk ... lb. 23

Roast—Shiu ... lb. 24

Breast—Ngau Nam ... lb. 20

Soup—Tong Yuk ... lb. 21

Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa ... lb. 24

Steak Sirloin—Ngau Lan ... lb. 30

Sausages—Ngau Cheung ... lb. 26

Bullock's Brains—Ngau No per set ... lb. 10

Tongue, fresh—Ngau No per set ... lb. 50

Tongue, corned—Hain Ngau ... lb. 20

Head—Nan Tao ... each 100

Heart—Ngau Sam ... lb. 13

Ham, Salt—Ngau Kin ... lb. 20

Feet—Ngau Kook ... each 10

Kidneys—Ngau Yin ... lb. 10

Tail—Ngau Mei ... lb. 20

Liver—Ngau Koon ... lb. 12

Tripe (unpressed)—Ngau To ... lb. 6

Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau Tai ... lb. 10

Mutton Chop—Yeung Pui Kwai ... lb. 28

Leg—Yeung Pui ... lb. 24

Shoulder—Yeung Shau ... lb. 26

Saddle—Yeung On Yuk ... lb. 16

Pig's Chindig—Chiu Chong per set ... lb. 25

Brains—Chiu No per set ... lb. 15

Feet—Chiu Kook ... lb. 15

Fry—Chiu Chap ... lb. 15

Heart—Chiu Sam ... each 10

Kidneys—Chiu Yin ... each 10

Liver—Chiu Koon ... lb. 30

Fork Chop—Chiu Pui Kwai ... lb. 28

Leg—Chiu Pui ... lb. 24

Loins—Chiu Han Tui ... lb. 28

Fat or Lard—Chiu Yau ... lb. 21

Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung ... lb. 60

Heart—Yeung Sam ... each 12

Kidneys—Yeung Yin ... each 12

Liver—Yeung Koon ... lb. 26

Smoking Pipe, to order—Chiu Tai ... lb. 25

Suck, fresh—Shang Ngau Yuk ... lb. 20

Mutton—Sheng Yeung Yau ... lb. 28

Yau—Ngau Tai Yuk ... lb. 20

Sausages—Ngau Tai Cheung ... lb. 20

Lard—Chiu Yau ... lb. 21

Fish.

Barbel—Ka Yu ... lb. 19

Bream—Pin Yu ... lb. 20

Canton Fresh Water Fish ... lb. 18

Carp—Li Yu ... lb. 16

Catfish—Chiu Yu ... lb. 19

Codfish—Mon Yu ... lb. 20

Croaker—Hain ... lb. 23

Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu ... lb. 16

Dab—Sha Mang Yu ... lb. 20

Dace—Wong Mei Lap ... lb. 13

Dog Fish—Tui To Sha ... lb. 10

Eel, Conger—Hoi Man ... lb. 18

Fresh water—Tun Shui Yu ... lb. 25

Yellow—Wong Sin ... lb. 28

Frogs—Tin Koi ... lb. 22

Garoupa—Shak Pan ... lb. 10

Gardou—Pak Kap Yu ... lb. 13

Herring—Tio Pak ... lb. 12

Halibut—Cheung Kwai Kap ... lb. 28

Labrus—Wong Fa Yu ... lb. 22

Loach—Wu Yu ... lb. 22

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